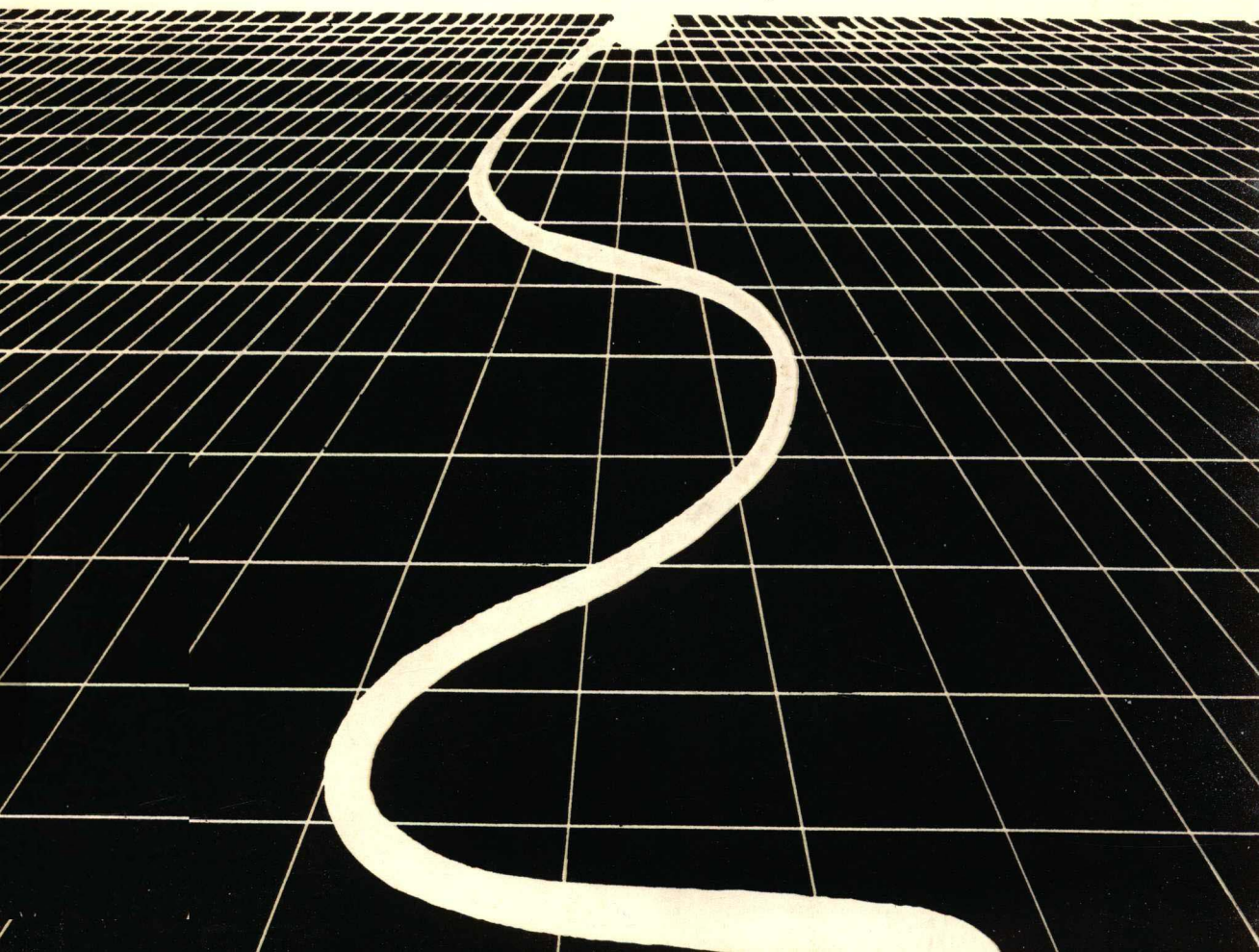


FOLLOW THROUGH

STUDENTS' BOOK



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FOLLOW THROUGH

STUDENTS' BOOK

Jack Lonergan

BBC English
by television

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Introduction

Welcome to FOLLOW THROUGH!

This course book is designed to help you understand and enjoy FOLLOW THROUGH – a video series of fifteen programmes with books and audiocassettes. It will also help you practise and learn more English.

What you will see on FOLLOW THROUGH

In each FOLLOW THROUGH programme there are three sections. These are:

- * a comedy (called the Sit Com) which shows entertaining incidents in the lives of several people who work on a television programme called FOLLOW THROUGH.
- * documentary programmes about interesting aspects of life in Britain. These programmes are made and presented by three reporters who also appear in the Sit Com.
- * a murder mystery serial in fifteen episodes (called CONUNDRUM). The mystery is like a puzzle that you must solve.

Before watching FOLLOW THROUGH

Many of the exercises in this book are designed for you to do before you watch each video programme. These exercises are not tests. They are useful preparation for you and will help you get more out of the programmes because you will understand more of what you see and hear.

Watching FOLLOW THROUGH

You will see and hear very many interesting things in the programmes. In this course book, there are some exercises which ask you to look out for some of the things that people say or do during the programmes. These exercises should make your viewing more rewarding.

After watching FOLLOW THROUGH

When you have enjoyed the Sit Com, the documentaries and the latest episode of CONUNDRUM, you will want to see an improvement in your English. This course book contains many exercises for you to do either on your own or with other students. All these exercises are related to language points that occur during the programmes. The book also contains lists of key words and phrases from each programme. Make sure you learn and remember these, as they will be useful to you when you have finished the course. There are further exercises on audiocassette which will help you improve your understanding of spoken English and your own ability to speak it.

There are several components in this course. There are the video programmes, the audiocassettes, this course book, the teacher and the other learners. But remember that the most important one of these is *you*. You get the benefits of *your* efforts.

And now – good luck, and have fun learning English with FOLLOW THROUGH!

Jack Lonergan

Jack Lonergan

UNIT 1

Hello!

Greeting people

▷ Welcome to FOLLOW THROUGH!



Billy Barker



Ted Stenhouse



Corinne Roberts



Prodip Chopra



Joe Ralston



Sarah Ashton



Mrs Belmont



Pierre

1 Who's who in FOLLOW THROUGH?

Who is it who . . .	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
. . . makes very special cheese sandwiches?								
. . . is a television producer?								
. . . is a smart, efficient and original reporter?								
. . . thinks only of food and work?								
. . . owns a French restaurant?								
. . . is just an office boy with too much talent?								
. . . finds plants more interesting than people?								
. . . is a nice American guy?								

2 What are they wearing?

	Billy	Mrs Belmont	Ted	Sarah	Prodip	Corinne	Joe
a yellow pullover a yellow bow tie							
a green overall brown trousers							
a grey suit a patterned tie							
a lilac pullover jeans							
a pink cardigan a flowery dress							
a grey pullover an open-necked shirt							
a red skirt brown boots							

3 Can you describe . . . ?

Write a description of somebody you can see in the room.

Use your description for a quiz: Who am I describing?

'The person I am describing is wearing . . .

4 In the office

Whose idea was it to buy a new word processor? Corinne gives the answer, but why is it funny?

5 In the restaurant

Pierre, the restaurant owner, often talks like a philosopher. He says: 'A restaurant is like life . . . The more you put into it, the more you get out of it.'

What nationality are these famous European philosophers?

Draw connecting lines.

Descartes	Italian
Erasmus	Greek
Kant	German
Kierkegaard	French
Machiavelli	Dutch
Mill	Danish
Nietzsche	British
Plato	
Rousseau	
Sartre	
Voltaire	

What do you know about these philosophers? Write a few sentences about three of them.

■ Cross-Channel ferries

The Channel is the name given to the stretch of water which separates England and France. Ferries operate all year round to carry people across the Channel, and they are busy most of the year. January is the only quiet month nowadays. As well as summer holiday-makers, there are day-trippers and coach traffic, not to mention lorries and other commercial vehicles. Some ferries carry cars and their passengers, while others also connect train passengers with the Continental rail network.

The biggest hazard for the ferries is the wind. The crew listen to BBC weather reports four times a day. Or they sometimes get gale warnings from local radio stations.

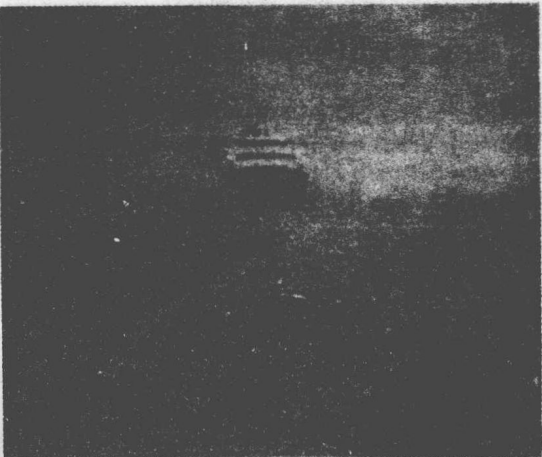
Crossing the Channel by ferry is 'a bit like trying to cross Oxford Street on a busy afternoon', according to one ferryboat captain. The ferries from Folkestone and Dover to Calais and Boulogne have to cross the main flow of traffic. This consists of ships travelling through the Channel to and from Northern Europe. There may be four hundred ships making the journey at any one time, and they all pass through a 'choke

point' which is only fifteen miles (twenty-five kilometres) wide. The cross-Channel ferries have to sail right through the middle of all this traffic.



1 Comprehension

- A Are ferries the main type of traffic in the English Channel?
- B Where are most of the ships in the Channel going?
- C What is a 'choke point'?
- D What is a day-tripper?
- E What is the worst type of weather for the cross-Channel ferries?
- F How do sailors know what the weather will be like?



2 Writing

Write a dialogue between an English traveller who wants to go to the South of France, and a travel agent. The traveller should ask about the different types of travel. Use the information below:

ferries: car and boat, very convenient
train and boat, quite cheap and very relaxing

ferry crossing: one hour and forty minutes

hovercraft: takes cars, more expensive, only forty minutes

jetfoil: only to Ostend in Belgium, no cars, fast, more expensive

flying: the most expensive way, but you save a day

Begin the dialogue like this:

Travel agent: Good morning, madam, can I help you?

Traveller: Yes, I'd like some information about travelling to the South of France.

3 Role play

For decades, the British and French governments have been trying to decide about building a tunnel under the English Channel. In pairs, practise an interview between a journalist and a ferry captain. Below on the left are some thoughts that the captain might have. On the right are suggestions that the journalist might make:

A Channel Tunnel . . .	But what about . . .
would be much too expensive.	the delays caused by strikes?
would ruin the coastline and surrounding countryside.	bad weather and queues in the summer?
would be dangerous because it would be so long.	long tunnels in other countries which are no trouble?
would put ferries out of business.	the convenience of such a tunnel?
Why is this stretch of water called the 'Channel'?	

4 Travel and you

For many English people, a day trip to the Continent is the only foreign travel they will ever attempt. What about you? If you had twenty-one days to travel anywhere in the world, where would you go? Do this activity in pairs, and discuss the arrangements. Discuss where you would go, how to get there, how long to stay in one place, and what to do.

□ Publishing

There are a huge variety of books on sale. Every year, between thirty and forty thousand new titles are published in Britain. But what makes a book a best seller? What makes people choose the books they buy?

Often a book will sell well because of a television programme. People buy books for pleasure, to find out about particular things or places which interest them, and to give them as presents. Prodip talks to Mr Tom Rosenthal, the head of Secker and Warburg, a well-known and long-established publishing house, about the risks involved in publishing.



Mr Rosenthal describes what he looks for in a new book: 'Excellence, if it's a known pattern, a thriller for example. Otherwise, something unusual and unconventional.'

He adds that he thinks it is only possible to be a successful writer in your native language. Joseph Conrad, who was born in Poland, wrote 'the most immaculate English', but he was unique.

Centuries ago, rich men acted as the patrons of new writers, giving them money so that they needed to do nothing else except write. 'Nowadays, the publisher acts as the patron of the writer,' says Mr Rosenthal 'and we don't always make the right choice.'

So... what system does he use to choose his authors? 'It's simply a question of spreading your risks, being as generous as you can.'

2 Writing

In the documentary Mr Rosenthal said: 'Nowadays, the publisher acts as the patron of the writer.' Read the information below, and write two sentences, starting the second sentence with 'nowadays'.

Example: Torremolinos/quiet village.
Noisy metropolis.

Answer: Torremolinos used to be a quiet village. Nowadays, it's a noisy metropolis.

Now do these:

- A Very few televisions. Every home.
- B Fly to Australia/four days. Twenty hours.
- C English fruit/cheap. Expensive.
- D River Thames/dirty and polluted. Full of fish.
- E Football players/£20 a week. £1,000 a match.

1 Comprehension

- A What does 'new titles' mean?
- B Is forty thousand the total number of books published every year?
- C Does Mr Rosenthal like predictable, normal books?
- D What does a patron do?
- E Are publishers always right about the books they choose?
- F Why was Joseph Conrad unique?

3 English language authors

Below is a list of ten English-speaking writers, some of whom were mentioned in the publishing documentary. On the right is a list of five styles of writing. Two writers can be classified under each style. How many can you match? Do some research to find out about the writers you don't know.

Isaac Asimov	
Ray Bradbury	poetry
Raymond Chandler	
Agatha Christie	plays
Arthur Miller	
John Milton	science fiction
William Shakespeare	crime fiction
Tom Sharpe	
P G Wodehouse	comic novels
William Wordsworth	

4 Famous authors

Can you remember the answers to the clues below? If not, look them up in the reading passage and complete the puzzle. If your answers are correct, you will see a new key word. What does it mean?

- The Pole who wrote immaculate English was 1), 4).
Someone who provides a writer with money is a 2).
An exciting fiction book is called a 3).
'7) and 5)' is the name of a publishing house.
A word meaning 'not ordinary' is 6).
Another word for 'dangers' is 8).

5 Books and you

Have you read a book by an English-speaking author, either in the original or in translation?

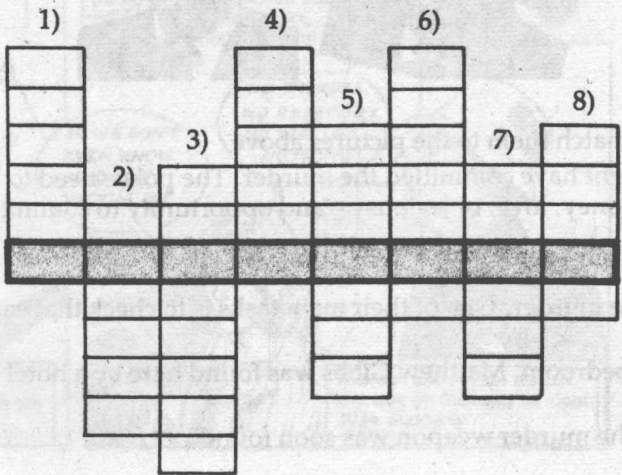
Either write two short paragraphs about it. Or ask another student questions about a book he or she has read.

Ask questions like these:

What is the title of the book and the name of the author?

What kind of book is it? Thriller/science fiction/novel?

What is it about? Who are the main characters?



Conundrum



The language of murder



the victim



the gun



the hotel room



*Detective Chief Inspector
Phillips and Detective
Constable Maxwell*



the suspects

Read the following sentences, and match them to the pictures above.

- 1) The suspects are people who might have committed the murder. The police need to investigate possible motives – money, love, or jealousy – and opportunity to commit the crime.
- 2) The victim is dead, and leaves behind a grieving widow.
- 3) The police have to investigate the murder. One of their main tasks is to check that each suspect has an alibi.
- 4) The scene of the crime – a hotel bedroom. Matthew Gibbs was found here by a hotel employee.
- 5) Matthew Gibbs was shot – and the murder weapon was soon found.

CONUNDRUM I

Outside a large hotel at a busy international airport, a man watches an aeroplane take off. Then he turns and goes into the hotel.



The man goes over to the reception desk. The woman sits down to wait for him. Two young men in airline uniform watch her. They are talking about their flights the next day.



WHEN ARE YOU OFF AGAIN?

TOMORROW EVENING. AT 19.30. TO TUNIS.

YOU'RE LUCKY. I'M UP AT SEVEN IN THE MORNING.

He goes up to room 1036 to deliver a dinner tray and knocks on the door. There is no answer, so he walks into the room.



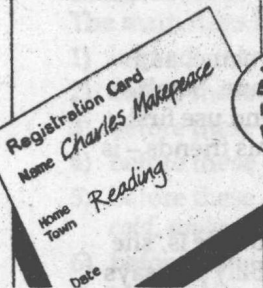
ROOM SERVICE!

Kelly puts down the tray and then sees ...

... the occupant of the room. Dead.

The card does not tell them very much ...

The police in Reading have traced two men who are both called Charles Makepeace, but they are both alive and well.



SO WE DON'T EVEN KNOW WHO THE VICTIM IS!

NO TICKETS, NO PASSPORT, NO WALLET, NOTHING!

... nor does Phillips' interview with Kelly in the manager's office.



Maxwell and Phillips discuss the case on their way to room 1036. Suddenly ...

The man crosses the hotel foyer. As he gets into the lift, a man and a woman get out.



GOOD EVENING.

GOOD EVENING.

HELLO.

The man offers to share a taxi with the woman.

IF YOU'RE SURE YOU DON'T MIND

WELL, THERE'S NO POINT IN TAKING TWO TAXIS.



Outside the service lift, the hotel manager stops to talk to a waiter, Michael Kelly.



YOU HAVEN'T BEEN WITH US LONG, HAVE YOU?

I STARTED LAST WEEK, SIR.

OR IS YOUR SHIRT TOO SMALL?

SORRY, SIR.

IT GETS PRETTY HOT WORKING HERE, DOESN'T IT?

EH? I MEAN... PARDON?

Kelly fastens the top button of his shirt resentfully ...

Later, the police arrive. In charge of the investigation is Detective Chief Inspector Phillips.

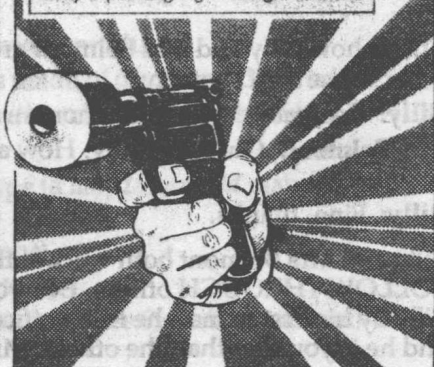


His assistant on the case is a woman: Detective Constable Maxwell. She hands him the hotel registration card of the dead man.

SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH THAT.

I THOUGHT YOU HAD TO PUT YOUR FULL ADDRESS ON THESE THINGS.

Kelly is pointing a gun straight at them!



Episode 1

1 Who's who in CONUNDRUM?

In the hotel, the murdered man greets two people on the way to his room. Who are they?

- A Felicity Curran, hotel guest. ☐
- B Michael Kelly, hotel waiter. ☐
- C Maurice Hutchinson, hotel guest. ☐
- D Alec Lee, airline employee. ☐
- E Bernie Raistrick, airline employee. ☐
- F The hotel manager. ☐

2 The hotel staff

The manager meets Michael Kelly, a hotel waiter, outside the service lift. Which words describe them?

	Michael Kelly	the manager
well-dressed		
scruffy		
hard-working		
trustworthy		
dishonest		
friendly		
arrogant		

Explain your opinions and reasons to two other students in your class. Try to agree on a list of characteristics for the waiter and the manager. Write a short description of their characters.

3 What happens next?

At the end of Episode 1, Detective Chief Inspector Phillips and Detective Constable Maxwell go to the scene of the crime and find Michael Kelly – pointing a gun at them. Write six sentences to explain what you think happens next and give reasons.

Language Study

1 Hello!

This is how Billy and Mrs Belmont greet each other in the staff canteen:

Billy: *Good morning, Mrs Belmont.*

Mrs Belmont: *Oh, hello, Billy. How are you today?*

Billy: *Fine, thanks.*

Billy and Mrs Belmont both work at the FOLLOW THROUGH offices. Everyone calls Billy by his first name – he is the office boy and he is younger than the others. Mrs

Belmont is addressed by her surname, as a sign of respect for her age. Corinne, Sarah, Joe and Prodip are colleagues, and use first names. Mr Stenhouse – Ted to his friends – is the boss.

When Mrs Belmont asks Billy how he is, she does not expect a long answer. Billy just says 'Fine, thanks.' Many greetings and replies are automatic, but it is important to use the right one.

EXERCISE 1

In small groups discuss how often you can use these greetings to the same person.

	only once ever	once a day	two or three times a day
Hello!			
How do you do.			
Good morning!			
How are you?			
Hi!			
Good evening!			
Good afternoon!			

EXERCISE 2

Match the greetings with possible replies. Some replies can be used with more than one greeting.

How do you do.	Hello.
Good morning.	Fine, thanks.
Good afternoon.	Not too bad.
Good evening.	How do you do.
How are you today?	Morning.
How are things?	Good evening.
Hello.	Hi.
Hi.	All right, thanks.
Hi, how's it going?	Very well, thank you.

2 Adjectives

This is how Billy talks about the other characters:



Mrs Belmont makes very special cheese sandwiches.

Prodip likes to go to his favourite restaurant.

He is a nice American guy.

Mr Stenhouse is one of the best British television reporters.

The words in italics are adjectives, used to describe the people and what they are like. The order of adjectives in English is very important.

The main rules for adjective order are:

- 1) immediately before the noun – adjectives of purpose (a *television* producer).
- 2) before these – adjectives which describe what something is made of (*cheese* sandwiches).
- 3) before these – adjectives of origin (a *nice American* guy; a *British* television producer).
- 4) before these – adjectives of colour (a *pink* cardigan).
- 5) before these – adjectives of size, age, temperature, and shape (a *tall, 25-year old* man; a *small, cold, square* room).
- 6) before these – general adjectives (a *favourite* French restaurant).
- 7) before these – numerals (*three* FOLLOW THROUGH reporters).
- 8) at the beginning of the group of adjectives – possessives (*his* favourite French restaurant; *Ted Stenhouse's* three young television reporters).